Not only was Sharif Kabungsuwan responsible for the successful introduction of Mohammedanism into Mindanao, but he founded the sultanate of Maguindanaw and reformed the whole system of government. Dr. Saleeby, the most eminent authority on Moro history, ventures the statement that Sharif Kabungsuwan was without doubt the greatest Mohammedan adventurer to trod the soil of Mindanao. In the fullness of his glory, the Sultan of Maguindanaw ruled over almost that entire island.

After Kabungsuwan his children succeeded to the Sultanate, but gradually its power declined. Of modern figures in Mindanao, Datu Piang in Cotabato and Datu Mandi in Zamboanga have been the most picturesque. Both were *mestizos* (half-bloods)$_3$ Piang with Chinese blood and Mandi with Spanish blood.

The Moros of Mindanao figured prominently in the history of the Philippines. Their handicap was that they never found one man, with the exception of Kabungsuwan, who united them. Instead numbers of petty Sultans and Datus were scattered throughout the Island. At present the Moros of Mindanao are practically leaderless and are gradually being pushed out of the way by the more aggressive elements, like the Japanese, the Americans, and the Filipinos. The time is not far distant when Mindanao, conceded to be the rich storehouse of the Philippines, will have its wealth developed, and in this process it is likely that little regard will be paid to the protests of the Moros*

It is not easy to give in a few sentences the facts about the Moros and their characteristic customs and idiosyncrasies.

* See Charles B. Elliott, *The Phtti<p$ines to the End of the Military Regime* (1916), Ch, iv, and **Dr.** Sixto Y, Orosa, *The Sulu Archipelago and Its People* (1933), Chs. vi and VII.